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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 41.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 22, 1851.

1...The following regulations and modifications of existing regulations are published for the information and government of all concerned.

1...All officers of the Quartermaster's Department, and of other corps, regiments or companies, having in their possession or charge, public horses, mules, or oxen, wagons and harness; saddles and bridles and other horse equipments, pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department, will at the end of each month, make and transmit to the Quartermaster General, a return of them agreeably to such form as may be prescribed by that Department.

2...All officers of the Quartermaster's Department and others acting in it, shall make out and transmit to the Quartermaster General, at the end of each month, a report of the horses, mules, or oxen, for which they have issued forage during the month, whether belonging to the public or to individual officers—showing the cost of the forage, and how procured, agreeably to such form as may be prescribed by that Department.

3...Paragraphs 1033 and 1034, article 77, and paragraph 1189, article 79, General Regulations, (1841) are so modified that the semi-annual returns therein directed, shall hereafter be rendered on the 31*st of December*, and 30*th of June*, of each year.

Paragraph 1187 is also so modified, that the requisitions for supplies therein directed from the "Posts on the upper Lakes, upper Mississippi, and those *west* of that river," shall hereafter be made on the 30*th of June*, annually.

II...All officers doing duty in the Quartermaster's Department, and all Colonels or Commanding Officers of Regiments, will immediately make and transmit to the Quartermaster General, a return of all public property in their possession, (see pars. 1033 and 1034 General Regulations,) for the half year *ending June* 30, 1851.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

R. Jones
Adj. Genl.

14-8-2 Document Section
2 Martin As. USA.

This book is to be kept by the Medical Officer to whom it is addressed, and the receipt thereof acknowledged to the Surgeon General.

Surgeon General's Office,
November 1850.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE

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Col. Jones

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Rec'd October 15th 1851, (turn's over)

U.S. Surgeon Gen's Office

REGULATIONS

FOR THE

U.S. Army

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

OF

THE ARMY.

SURGEON GEN'LS OFFICE
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1850

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REGULATIONS

FOR THE

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

SURGEON GENERAL.

1...The Surgeon General is stationed at the city of Washington, and is, under the direction of the Secretary of War, charged with the administrative details of the Medical Department, and has the complete control of all the officers belonging to it. He will assign the Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons to regiments, posts, or stations; and will issue all orders and instructions relating to their professional duties; and all communications from them, which may require the action of the Secretary of War or the General commanding the Army, will be made direct to him.

2...All claims for medical services rendered, or medical supplies furnished to the Army, and all disbursements made on account of the Medical Department, will be submitted to him for examination and approval.

3...He will furnish estimates of all expenditures, and regulate the transmission of all funds for his department. He will require from the Medical Purveyors quarterly accounts current of moneys received and expended by them, with estimates of the funds required for the ensuing quarter; and returns of articles received and issued, with duplicates of the invoices of all supplies put up for, and delivered or forwarded to, the several Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons of the Army and the private physicians employed.

4...He will examine the returns and accounts of the Medical Purveyors, Surgeons, and Assistant Surgeons; see that proper vouchers are sent for articles purchased and issued, and that the quantities expended with the sick are according to the number on the sick reports, and the nature of their complaints, and transmit them to the office of the proper accounting officer of the Treasury for final settlement. If he do not receive proper vouchers for issues, and satisfactory evidence that articles so reported have been lost or destroyed by unavoidable

accident, or if, upon comparing the returns with the reports of sick, there appears to have been any improper expenditures of medicines or stores, either in quantity or quality, he will require an explanation thereof from the person making the return, and, if necessary instruct the Medical Director to examine the books and accounts of said person, and to ascertain how and why such expenditures have been made; and the amount of any articles proven to have been improperly applied, will be charged to the account of the person who has thus misapplied them.

5...He will require from Medical Directors of armies, districts, and departments, reports relative to the condition of the hospitals under their charge; the character and conduct of the Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons; the state of their books, accounts, and supplies; the medical topography of the several posts and stations; the nature of the prevailing complaints, their probable causes, and the treatment adopted.

6...He will require from every Surgeon, and Assistant performing the duties of Surgeon, quarterly reports of sick and wounded, with such remarks as may be necessary to explain the nature of the diseases of the troops, the practice adopted, and the medicines and stores required.

7...He will require from every Surgeon and Assistant Surgeon, having charge of public property of any description for the use of the sick, duplicate semi-annual returns of the same, and also duplicate annual requisitions for the supplies required for each hospital, regiment, post, or garrison, for the ensuing year; and transmit them, with his instructions, to the Medical Purveyors.

8...He will, from time to time, inspect the several hospitals, and make to the Secretary of War, such reports and returns as may be necessary to explain all the concerns of the department under his charge; with such remarks relative to improvements in practice and police, and to the clothing, subsistence, &c. of the army, as may seem to be requisite for the preservation of health, the comfort and recovery of the sick, and the good of the public service.

Medical Director.

9...The senior medical officer on duty with an army corps in the field, is, ex officio, the Medical Director of that army, and he will have the general control of the medical officers, and the superintendence of the hospital under their charge.

10...The Medical Director will inspect the hospitals under his charge; ascertain the manner in which each officer performs his duties; see that the necessary supplies are received for the sick, that they are of good quality, and properly expended; enforce the rules and regulations given for the government and direction of the Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons; and examine, and if he approve, countersign, all extra requisitions for medical supplies.

11...He will strictly examine the case books, prescription books, and diet books of the Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons, and from them ascertain the nature of the diseases that have prevailed; their symptoms; the practice adopted; and the result; and hence judge of the professional abilities of the attending Surgeon, and ascertain that the quantity and quality of the stores and medicines used, are conformable to the nature and duration of the complaints.

12...From an examination of the book containing the diary of the weather, medical topography of the station or hospital, account of the climate, complaints prevalent in the vicinity, &c., and from suitable inquiries concerning the clothing, subsistence, quarters, &c., of the men, he will discover as far as practicable, the probable causes of disease; recommend the best method of prevention; and also make such suggestions relative to the situation, construction, and economy of the hospitals, as may appear necessary for the benefit and comfort of the sick, and the good of the service.

13...He will examine the books and accounts of the Steward; see that his issues of hospital stores and furniture agree with the diet books and written orders of the Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons, and that he has kept a correct account of the rations drawn, agreeably to the register and muster rolls of the hospital; ascertain, also, that the Wardmaster keeps a strict account of the bedding, furniture, cooking utensils, &c., received for the use of the hospital; of the articles lost, worn out, or destroyed by order; and also of the clothing, arms, and equipments of every patient admitted, and that they are disposed of agreeably to the regulations on that subject; and that he pays due attention to enforcing the police prescribed, and to the order and cleanliness of the patients, wards, and kitchens.

14...He will transmit to the Surgeon General a monthly return of all the medical officers of the regular army, volunteer corps, or militia, including private physicians serving with the army, specifying the par-

ticular regiment, post, station, &c., &c., to which each medical officer or private physician is assigned to duty, and likewise reporting any transfers or changes of position that may have been made within the month.

15...He will require from the medical officers serving with the army, monthly reports of sick and wounded, giving the christian and surname, rank, regiment, and company of those who die or are discharged from the service on surgeon's certificate, describing, particularly, the nature of their complaints, and stating in each case, whether or not, the disease originated while the soldier was in the line of duty; and upon these data he will prepare a consolidated monthly report, and transmit the same to the Surgeon General.

16...He will make to the Surgeon General, at such times as he may direct, reports containing all the information he may obtain concerning the character, conduct, and attention to duty, of the several Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons; the order and condition of their hospitals; and the state of their books, accounts, and supplies; with such remarks relative to the causes of diseases, the best means of preventing them, their symptoms, and the treatment adopted, as appertain to the report of a medical inspecting officer.

Medical Purveyors.

17...The Medical Purveyors will, under the direction of the Surgeon General, cause suitable medicine-chests to be constructed and furnished to the several hospitals, regiments, posts, and garrisons, and purchase all medicines, hospital stores, bedding, surgical and other instruments, books, stationery, and dressings, required for the Medical Department of the Army, which will be carefully packed under their direction, and delivered either to the Surgeons, or to a Military Storekeeper, or to a Quartermaster, for transportation to the places of their destination and use; and all packages will be legibly marked with the name of the place to which they are to be sent, or of the regiment or corps for which they are intended, and accompanied with an invoice of the articles contained in them.

18...They will make no issues but upon the annual requisitions or estimates received from the Surgeon General, or on requisitions countersigned by a Medical Director, except in extraordinary cases, as the marching of a detachment, the arrival of a greater number of men at a post than had been estimated for, the loss or miscarriage of any

articles, unusual expenditure from a sickly season ; which issues will be regulated by the standard supply table, and made upon the requisition of the attending Surgeon, approved by the commanding officer.

19...They will forward to the Surgeon General quarterly accounts current of moneys received and expended by them, the vouchers for which will be accompanied with a certificate that the services have been rendered, or that the supplies have been purchased by their order, and received by them on account of the Medical Department of the army ; and also transmit an estimate of the funds required for the ensuing quarter.

20...They will make duplicate quarterly returns to the Surgeon General of all supplies received and issued by them, and of the articles remaining on hand ; and transmit duplicates of the invoices of all issues to the Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons, accompanied with the receipt of a Surgeon for the articles, or of a Military Storekeeper, or officer of the Quartermaster's Department, for the several packages containing them.

Surgeons of General Hospitals.

21...The Surgeon of a General Hospital will observe the instructions of the Medical Director in every thing relating to the hospital under his charge ; superintend its government, and police ; and be held responsible for the manner in which the subordinate officers perform their respective duties.

22...He will keep a register (*Form* 1) of all patients admitted into his hospital, and will receive, and carefully preserve, the descriptive list of each individual ; noting on it any payments made, or clothing issued to him, while in hospital. Should any Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon send patients to his hospital without the report required by regulations, and certified copies of their descriptive lists ; or, should they be sent by any officer of the line, without their descriptive lists, he will forthwith require them ; and if not sent within a reasonable time, or some good cause assigned for the neglect, he will immediately apply to the commanding officer for the arrest of such delinquent, on the charge of disobedience of orders.

23...He will keep a *case book, prescription book, and diet book,* (*Form* 2,) in which will be daily recorded the symptoms in every im-

portant case, together with the medicines and diet prescribed; and these shall serve as a guide to the Assistant Surgeon in delivering the medicines; to the Steward in distributing the stores; and for the information of the Medical Inspector. He will keep a diary of the weather, (*Forms* 3 *and* 4,) noting every fact of importance relating to the medical topography of his station; the climate; complaints prevalent in the vicinity, &c.; and an order and letter book, in which will be transcribed all orders concerning, or any ways relating to the Medical Department. He will also preserve copies of his annual requisition, semi-annual returns, and quarterly reports of sick and wounded; and of all orders, and all communications written or received by him, in any way connected with his official duties at the post; which, with his hospital books, will be delivered to the officer or person who may relieve him.

24...He will distribute his patients into convenient divisions, which will be assigned to the particular charge of the several Assistant Surgeons, and every morning, at as early an hour as practicable, visit each division, prescribe himself in all important cases, and consult with the attending Surgeon; and in the evening inquire of the resident Surgeon the state of the sick, and again visit such as may require particular attention.

25...He will, as far as practicable, assign appropriate wards to his patients, according to the nature of their complaints; be careful that they are well ventilated, and the patients not too much crowded; by a rigid attention to police prevent, if possible, the origin of contagion; and, should it appear, make every exertion to counteract it, by removing his patients to more extensive and airy apartments, enforcing personal cleanliness, and by frequent changes of linen, bedding, &c.

26...He will prescribe such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary for the direction of the attendants, and the order, cleanliness, and convenience of his patients; and cause them to be printed, or written in a legible hand, and hung up in some conspicuous place in each ward.

27...He will, from the descriptive lists in his possession, make regular muster rolls of the patients in his hospital, and also of his stewards, wardmasters, cooks, nurses, and matrons, (*Forms* 5 *and* 6,) for the examination and certificate of the inspecting officer, as in other cases of muster and inspection for payment.

28...He will see that his Steward makes out correct returns for rations, according to the number of patients and attendants present; direct what part of the ration shall be retained; and sign the requisitions. In lieu of the rations or parts of rations retained, he will make requisitions upon the Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, for such supplies of vegetables, milk, groceries, or other articles of diet, as he may think necessary for the use of the sick: *Provided*, That the cost of the articles so purchased, do not exceed the value of the rations and parts retained, at the contract price at the post or station.

29...He will, once a month, examine the books and accounts of his Steward and Wardmaster; see that the hospital stores have been properly applied; that the arms, clothing, and equipments of the patients are cleaned, numbered, marked, registered, and deposited in the Wardmaster's room; and that a regular account is kept of the furniture, bedding, &c. in use in the hospital; and if any attendant or patient shall be convicted of wilfully destroying or purloining any article of public property, the amount of its value will be charged to him by the Surgeon on his descriptive list, and deducted from his pay at the next payment; and it will be the duty of the Surgeon to prosecute any citizen who may buy or receive public property of any description, from any one attached to the army, agreeably to the law on that subject.

Assistant Surgeons of General Hospitals.

30...The Assistant Surgeons will obey the orders and instructions of the senior Surgeon; see that subordinate officers attend strictly to their duties, and aid in enforcing the regulations of the hospital.

31...Each Assistant will accompany the Surgeon in his morning visit to the wards assigned to his particular charge; make the proper entries in the case book, prescription book, and diet book, and from the latter fill up the diet table for the day; in the evening, he will again visit his wards, and if necessary, report to the Surgeon.

32...He will be responsible for the proper distribution and administration of the medicines prescribed; for the manner in which the Wardmaster and nurses perform their duties in his own division; and that the patients conform to the prescribed regulations.

33...One of the Assistant Surgeons will be detailed daily to reside within or near the hospital, at all hours of the day and night; he will

prescribe in urgent cases ; examine such patients as may be sent to the hospital ; see that they are entered in the register ; that their descriptive lists are filed, and, if they do not bring them, report it forthwith to the Surgeon ; that the Wardmaster takes charge of their clothing, arms and equipments ; that they are washed, furnished with clean garments, and placed in their appropriate wards ; and report to the Surgeon next morning, and immediately in important cases. He will make the proper entries in the book containing the diary of the weather ; and as police officer of the day, see that all the orders and regulations of the hospital are duly attended to.

34...One of the Assistant Surgeons will take charge of the books of the hospital, viz : the register, case book, prescription book, and diet book, that containing the diary of the weather, and the order and letter book ; and call at the office of the Adjutant General every day, or as often as may be convenient, and transcribe all orders relating to the Medical Department. He will also take charge of the descriptive lists of the patients, and have them regularly filed according to their companies and regiments or corps.

35...One Assistant Surgeon will take particular charge of the dispensary, instruments, and medicines ; keep an account of expenditures, agreeably to the prescription book ; make out the semi-annual returns of medicines, instruments, stores, &c., and present them to the Surgeon for his examination and signature.

Hospital Stewards.

36...The Steward will receive and take charge of all hospital stores, furniture of every description, and supplies purchased for the use of the sick ; keep a roster of the nurses and attendants, and from this and the register make out returns for rations according to the number in hospital, and present them to the Surgeon for his examination and signature ; receive and distribute the rations ; and submit his books and accounts to the Surgeon for examination at the end of each month, or oftener if required.

37...He will issue the hospital stores and other supplies to the cooks and nurses, and enter in a book, daily, the amount of each article delivered, (*Form* 7) for which the diet book and written orders of the Surgeon and Assistant Surgeons will be his vouchers. He will deliver to the Wardmaster such articles of bedding, furniture, cooking

utensils, &c., as shall, by written orders, be directed for the use of the hospital; be responsible for the order and neatness of the store-room; and on no account allow any of the patients or attendants to enter it in his absence, or to remain there longer than may be necessary to obtain their supplies.

Wardmasters.

38...The Wardmaster will, on the admission of a patient into the hospital, take charge of his clothing, arms, and equipments; see that they are perfectly cleaned; that they are registered in a book, which he shall keep for that purpose, (*Form* 8,) numbered, labelled with the name, rank, company, and regiment or corps of the owner, and deposited in an appropriate apartment; and, in case of his death, he will deliver to the Surgeon an inventory of the above named articles, together with any money and effects left by him.

39...He will receive from the Steward all the furniture, bedding, cooking utensils, &c., required for the use of the hospital, and be held responsible for them; and will keep a book, (*Form* 9,) in which will be recorded the articles distributed to the several wards and kitchens, holding the nurses and cooks responsible for whatever he may deliver them. He will, once a week, take an inventory of every thing in use, and report to the Surgeon whatever is missing, worn out, or destroyed by order; and also the name of any patient or attendant whom he may suspect of wilfully destroying or purloining any species of public property.

40...The cooks, nurses, and attendants, will be under his immediate direction, and subject to his orders. He is responsible for the cleanliness of the patients and attendants; of the kitchens, wards, furniture and cooking utensils; he will call the roll of the wards at sunrise and sunset, and report absentees; see that every patient is washed and his hair combed every morning; and that he is shaved, when his case will permit, at least thrice a week; that the wards are swept and sanded, and the beds made, before the time of the morning visit of the Surgeon; that the close-stools and spit-boxes are made perfectly clean every morning, and the pans emptied and washed immediately after being used, and partly filled with powdered charcoal and water; that the beds and bedding are frequently aired and exposed to the sun, and the straw changed once a month, or oftener if necessary;

and when a patient dies, that the straw is burned, the bunk, bed-sack, and bedding cleansed, and returned to the Steward, if not required in the hospital.

Surgeons of Regiments.

41...The Surgeon of a regiment will obey the instructions of the Medical Director; be responsible for the order and neatness of his hospital, for the manner in which the Assistant Surgeons and attendants perform their respective duties, and for the comfort and convenience of those sick in quarters.

42...He will observe all the regulations given for the Surgeon of a general hospital, in relation to the register, case book, prescription book, diet book, order and letter book, and that containing a diary of the weather, and to preserving copies of his reports, returns, requisitions, &c. and also all those respecting the ventilation of his hospital; preventing or obviating the effects of contagion; prescribing suitable police regulations; making out muster rolls of his nurses and attendants; signing requisitions for rations, directing what part shall be retained; making returns for vegetables, milk, &c.; examining the returns, books, and accounts of his Steward and Wardmaster.

43...He will receive written morning reports of sick, from the Orderly Sergeant of each company, who will see that those reported present themselves at the place appointed by the Surgeon, and be present himself at their examination. He will immediately report all cases of feigned sickness to the commanding officers of companies; prescribe for those who are able to remain in quarters; and send those who require it to the hospital. He will then visit his hospital, prescribe himself in all important cases, and in the evening, again see those who require particular attention.

44...Unless specially directed, or in uncommon cases, he will send no patients to a general hospital, except his own be crowded, or he be ordered to march, when he will send all whom he may judge unable to accompany the regiment.

45...He will report to the commanding officer those who should be allowed to ride, or have their knapsacks, &c., carried in the wagons; accompany the regiment on the march; be within call, in case of accident; and at all times have his instruments and dressings ready and at hand, to attend the wounded.

Assistant Surgeons of Regiments.

46...The Assistant Surgeons will accompany the Surgeon in his morning visit; make the proper entries in the case book, prescription book, and diet book; frequently visit the hospital during the day, and report to the Surgeon in the evening, and oftener in urgent cases; attend to the preparation and distribution of the medicines; assist in making out the proper reports and returns; see that the nurses are attentive to the sick, and regularly administer the medicines prescribed; and that the regulations of the hospital are strictly attended to.

47...The Senior Assistant will take charge of the register, and see that each patient be regularly entered therein; that the diary of the weather be properly kept; and that the Steward and Wardmaster attend to all the duties required by the regulations. The Junior will have particular charge of the medicines and instruments; be responsible to the Surgeon for their good condition; and see that all orders relating to the Medical Department are transcribed in the order book.

Surgeons of Posts.

48...The Surgeon of a post will obey the instructions of the Medical Director; be responsible for the order and cleanliness of his hospital, the manner in which his attendants perform their duties, and for the comfort and convenience of the sick.

49...He will observe all the regulations for the Surgeon of a general and regimental hospital, in respect to the books and accounts to be kept; preserving copies of his reports, requisitions, returns, &c.; the ventilation of his hospital; preventing and obviating the effects of contagion; prescribing suitable police regulations; making out muster-rolls of his nurses and attendants; signing requisitions for rations, and directing what parts shall be retained; making returns for vegetables, poultry, &c.; examining the books and accounts of the Steward and Wardmaster; receiving morning reports; reporting cases of feigned sickness; visiting his hospital, and prescribing for his patients.

Steward and Wardmasters of Regiments and Posts.

50...The Steward and Wardmaster will observe all the regulations given for the Steward and the Wardmaster of a general hospital; in relation to the hospital stores, rations, and other supplies; to the bedding, cooking utensils, and hospital furniture; the clothing and effects

of the men ; the conduct of the attendants ; the order and neatness of the patients, wards, kitchens and store-rooms ; and to keeping his books and accounts, and submitting them to the Surgeon for examination.

Reports, Requisitions, and Returns.

51...Every Surgeon and Assistant Surgeon, having charge of an hospital, will make a quarterly report of sick and wounded to the Surgeon General (*Form* 10) stating the nature and symptoms of the complaints reported, the treatment adopted, the medicines and stores most in demand, and the strength of the command during the quarter, with the number of companies present, and the regiments to which they belong ; and will transmit therewith, his observations upon the medical topography of the post, station or hospital, the climate, prevalent diseases, and their probable causes. He will also report the christian and surnames, rank, regiment and company, of those who die or are discharged from the service on Surgeon's certificate; describing particularly the nature of their complaints, and stating in each case, whether or not the disease originated while the soldier was in the line of his duty.

52...Every Surgeon and Assistant Surgeon having charge of sick with an army in the field, will in addition to the quarterly report required by the preceding paragraph (51) make a similar monthly report of sick and wounded to the Medical Director of the army or district to which he belongs ; and every one attending the sick of a regiment, post, or garrison, will make a morning report to the commanding officer, (*Form* 11,) with such remarks and suggestions in relation to whatever may affect the healthfulness of the post, as he may deem necessary and proper for the prevention of disease, and the convenience and recovery of the sick.

53...Every Surgeon and Assistant Surgeon, having charge of an hospital, will transmit to the Surgeon General, on the 31st of December annually, duplicate requisitions, agreeably to the standard supply table, for the supplies required for the ensuing year, (*Form* 13,) stating the strength of the command for which they are made. When he requires additional articles, or a greater quantity than is allowed, he will particularly state his reasons therefor ; otherwise all supplies will be furnished agreeably to this table. Requisitions for posts on the

General Orders No. 41, direct, that the Requisitions for supplies from the Posts on the upper Lakes, upper Mississippi, & those west of that river be made on the Surgeon General's Office 30th June annually.

General orders, N° 41. July 22d 1841, direct, that, the Semiannual Returns shall be made to the Surgeon General's Office on the 30th June and 31st December annually. —

upper Lakes, and upper Mississippi, and those west of that river, will be made on the 30th of September annually.

54...Every Surgeon and Assistant Surgeon, on receiving supplies from a Medical Purveyor, Military Storekeeper, or Quartermaster, or from another medical officer, will immediately report to the Surgeon General, whether they are of good quality and in good order, and whether they agree with the invoice or requisitions; and will *therewith* transmit his receipts in duplicate for the same. He will, at the same time, report to the person furnishing the supplies all discrepancies between the articles received and the accompanying invoices, and all losses from breakage or any other cause. On issuing supplies, *he will immediately transmit invoices of the same*, that they may be charged to the persons receiving them.

55...Every Surgeon and Assistant Surgeon, having charge of public property of any description for the use of the sick, will render duplicate returns of the same to the Surgeon General on the 31st of March, and 30th of September, annually, (*Form* 16,) stating from whom and at what time supplies were received; and accompanied with receipts for those issued, and explanations in relation to articles lost, destroyed, &c.; and they will particularly report the condition of their instruments, bedding, and furniture.

56...Before any articles of medical supply, whether damaged or otherwise unsuitable for the public service, in charge of the officers of the Medical Department of the Army, can be disposed of or dropped from the property returns, they must have been examined and condemned by a Board of Survey duly appointed. These Boards will be governed in their proceedings by the same rules which prevail in other branches of the service, and all such reports and proceedings will be transmitted to the Surgeon General, to be laid before the Secretary of War, for his approval and orders for the final disposition of the property condemned.

57...All articles of medical supplies left in charge of a medical officer, or found by him at any station, although not responsible by the forms of a receipt, will be taken up on his returns and requisitions; and invoices and receipts will, in all cases, be made out in alphabetical order, in correspondence with the standard supply table.

58...Medical supplies are not to be detained or diverted from their destination, except by commanding Generals, and commanding officers

of departments, in cases of absolute necessity; who will promptly report the circumstances to the Adjutant General, that orders may be given for supplying the deficiency; and the Surgeon receiving them will immediately report the fact to the Surgeon General, and transmit his receipts for the articles; and also, when practicable, notify the Surgeon for whom they were intended.

59...Requisitions for extra supplies of medicines and hospital stores, required in consequence of the marching of a detachment, an increase of the command, &c., will be made by the Surgeon, agreeably to the supply table, and approved by the commanding officer, (*Form* 14,) *duplicates of which will be immediately transmitted to the Surgeon General.*

60...Requisitions for cooking utensils, and for the hospital furniture ordinarily supplied, will also be made by the senior Surgeon and approved by the commanding officer; and if they cannot conveniently be obtained from the Commissary of Purchases or a Military Storekeeper, or if extra supplies of medicines and hospital stores cannot be obtained from a Medical Purveyor; they may be purchased by the Surgeon or an officer of the Quartermaster's Department. The accounts, (*Form* 15,) will be accompanied with a receipt of the Surgeon for the articles; and if the purchase has been made by him, they will be transmitted to the Surgeon General's Office for payment: separate and distinct requisitions, as well as accounts, will in all cases be made for medicines and other supplies furnished by the Medical Purveyors, and for cooking utensils and hospital furniture.

61...Requisitions on officers of the Quartermaster's Department for hospitals, and the necessary fixtures and hospital tents; for fuel, straw, and wagons for transportation of the sick, medicines, hospital stores, &c. will be made by the senior Surgeon and approved by the commanding officer. Requisitions for hospitals will state the number and dimensions of the rooms required, the use to which they are severally to be applied, and the strength of the command for which they are estimated; duplicates of which will be transmitted to the Surgeon General.

62...When a Surgeon is ordered away from the medical supplies under his charge, or receives leave of absence, he will immediately make to the Surgeon General a return of all articles received, expended, and issued, since his last regular return; accompanied with a receipt in detail for the remainder, if he be relieved by a Surgeon; but

if he deliver them to a Quartermaster, a Military Storekeeper, or other person than a Surgeon, he will, with the returns and one of the receipts given him, transmit an invoice of the articles delivered, certified on honor; a copy of which invoice, signed by him, shall be left with the supplies; and when any Surgeon or Medical Purveyor receives the articles thus left, he shall, in his next return, state by whom they were left, as well as from whom they were received.

63...Every Surgeon and Assistant Surgeon, on leaving his post, station, or regiment, either under orders, or on leave of absence, will report to the Surgeon General the time of his departure, and report himself once a month until he reaches his place of destination, or returns to duty; when he will also report his arrival.

64...All Surgeons attending recruiting rendezvous, will make monthly reports to the Surgeon General of the number of men examined by them, (*Form* 12.)

65...The receipt of all official communications will be promptly acknowledged by the medical officers to whom they are addressed, except those which merely acknowledge the receipt of communications from them; and all communications for the Medical Department will be addressed directly to the Surgeon General.

Medical Board of Examination.

66...No person shall be appointed or promoted in the Medical Staff of the Army, until he shall have passed an examination before a proper Board, and received therefrom a favorable report.

67...A Board, consisting of not less than three Medical Officers, will be detailed from time to time, by order of the War Department; who will examine all persons, between the age of 21 and 28, authorized to present themselves. In the execution of this duty, they will rigidly scrutinize the pretensions of each candidate; taking into consideration his physical qualifications and moral habits, as well as his professional acquirements; and will report favorably upon no case admitting a reasonable doubt. The health and lives of the officers and soldiers are too important objects to be committed to ignorant and incompetent hands.

68...The Board will report the positive merits of the candidates in the several branches on which they may be examined, and their relative merit from the whole examination; agreeably to which, they will receive appointment, and take rank in the department.

69...When a candidate for appointment shall fail to receive a favorable report, he may, if desired, be admitted to a second examination, after the expiration of two years; and, on a second failure, will be dropped from the list of applicants.

70...No allowance will be made for the expenses of persons undergoing these examinations, as they are considered indispensable prerequisites to appointment; but those who are approved and receive appointments, will be entitled to transportation on obeying the first order.

71...No person shall be appointed a Surgeon until he shall have served five years as an Assistant Surgeon in the Army; nor shall any Assistant Surgeon be permitted to decline promotion, except for reasons growing out of the interests of the service. At the expiration of five years' service, or as soon after as practicable, each one shall be examined by a Medical Board for promotion; and in the event of his refusal to appear before the Board, or his failure to receive a favorable report therefrom, his connexion with the Medical Staff shall cease from that time.

General.

72...The regularity and proper management of military hospitals so materially tend to the good of the service, and so much promote the comfort of the soldiers, that the necessity of giving the most constant attention to these important objects cannot be too strongly impressed on the minds of all officers in command.

73...Hospitals are under the immediate direction of their respective Surgeons. The responsibility for their order, regularity, and cleanliness; for the diet and care of the patients; and for the general conduct and economy of the whole establishment, rests entirely with them. Commanding officers are enjoined to furnish such military assistance as may be necessary for the attainment of these objects; and all non-commissioned officers and others placed in the hospital in aid of the Surgeon, are commanded to yield the most implicit obedience to the instructions they may receive from him, and to enforce, in every instance, the most minute observance of the hospital regulations.

74...The senior medical officer of each regiment, post, garrison, or camp, will, with the approbation of the commanding officer, select a suitable site for the erection of an hospital, or of hospital tents. The

allowance of fuel, quarters, and straw for the sick, and wagons for their transportation and that of the medical stores, will also be regulated by the Surgeon and commanding officer, or Medical Director; the requisitions to be signed by the former and countersigned by the latter.

75...Every Surgeon, and Assistant Surgeon, having charge of an hospital, will, with the approbation of his immediate commanding officer, appoint his own steward, wardmaster, cooks, nurses, and matrons. They will be permanently attached to the hospital, and unless required by the commanding officer to attend weekly inspections, or the regular musters for payment, they will be exclusively under the orders of the Surgeon and Assistant Surgeon, and will not be removed except for misdemeanor, and at the request of the Surgeon, unless in cases of urgent necessity; and then only by the order of the commanding officer of the troops, district, department, regiment, post, or garrison, to which they belong; who will report to the Adjutant General the circumstances which rendered such removal necessary. When a suitable hospital steward cannot be obtained from the command on application of the Post Surgeon to the commanding officer, the recruiting officer of the station will enlist the person who may be recommended by the Medical Officer as qualified for such extra duty. The recruit so enlisted will be assigned to some company, and be accounted for in the same manner as other enlisted soldiers of the army.

76...The following will be the allowance of attendants in an hospital in ordinary cases:—To a general hospital, two non-commissioned officers as stewards, one of whom shall perform the duties of Wardmaster as defined in these regulations, one nurse to every ten, one matron to every twenty, and one cook to every thirty patients. To an hospital where the command exceeds five companies, one non-commissioned officer as Steward and Wardmaster, one cook, two matrons, and four nurses. To a post or garrison with one company, one private, as Steward and Wardmaster, one nurse, and one matron; for every two additional companies, one nurse. The cooks and nurses to be taken from the privates of the army. The Hospital Stewards at posts, or with a body of troops, of more than four companies, will be allowed the pay, clothing, and rations of a Sergeant of Ordnance; and at all other posts, or with smaller bodies of troops, the pay, clothing, and rations of the first Sergeant of a company of

Infantry. The matrons will receive six dollars per month and one ration per day.

77...Issues to the hospital will be made on returns signed by the Medical Officer. If the complete ration be not drawn, the cost of such component parts as are issued, will be charged to the hospital at contract or cost prices, and the hospital will be credited by the whole number of rations due through the month at contract or cost prices. The balance of money found due the hospital, or such amount of it as may be required, will be expended by the Assistant Commissary of Subsistence in the purchase of poultry, fresh meat, vegetables, milk, and groceries, upon the requisition of the Surgeon.—This fund may also be appropriated to the purchase of garden seeds, furniture, &c., milch cows and forage for the same, and other necessaries when required for the use of the sick.

78...When a soldier is sent into an hospital, his arms and accoutrements will, if possible, be left with his company; and in no instance will he take his ammunition with him. When sent to a general hospital, the Surgeon sending him will furnish a report, with a general account of his complaint, and of the treatment adopted, (*Form* 17) and also a certified copy of his descriptive list, which will, on the return of the soldier to duty, be transmitted to the officer under whose command he is placed, with a statement of any payments made, or clothing issued to him while in hospital. Should he leave the hospital on furlough, he will be furnished with a certified copy of his descriptive list; should he desert, the Surgeon will advertise him in the usual manner; and in case of his death, his descriptive list will be preserved in the hospital, for the benefit of his friends and heirs; and on it will be stated the amount of clothing, money, &c. left by him; and the Surgeon will, in all these cases, forthwith report to the commanding officer of his company or regiment, if practicable, and if not, will report to the Adjutant General the facts and attending circumstances; the time to which those who die were last paid, and the money and effects in their possession at the time of their decease.

79...Upon the recommendation of the senior Surgeon of any post or detachment, approved by the commanding officer, diseased soldiers may be placed temporarily in private hospitals, provided, that the charges of each shall not exceed the commutation of rations allowed by paragraph 1103, General Regulations—edition of 1841.

80...Patients will be not removed from an hospital until reported by the Surgeon for duty, except in cases of emergency; and then only by order of the commanding officer of the post, regiment, or army; and they should for a certain time be employed on duties where they are not liable to be too much exposed to the weather or to fatigue.

81...When a soldier is rendered unfit for service in consequence of wounds, disease, or infirmity, the senior Surgeon of the hospital, regiment, or post, will furnish his captain with duplicate certificates of disability, (*Form* 18;) and when he is disabled in consequence of wounds or other injuries received, or disease contracted, whilst actually in the service of the United States, and in the line of his duty, he will also furnish duplicate certificates for pension, (*Form* 19.) But no certificate for discharge, or for pension, will be given except by officers of the Medical Department; who will be particularly careful in the examination of all cases which have not been for some time under their own charge, and ascertained to be incurable; and especially of all alleged cases of epilepsy, convulsions, chronic rheumatism, derangement of the urinary organs, opthalmia, ulcers, or other obscure or doubtful complaints or injuries, which are liable to be feigned, or produced for the purpose of procuring a discharge; and no certificate will be given to men recently enlisted, on account of complaints or injuries of this character, until they shall have been for a sufficient time under the immediate observation of the medical officer to enable him to detect any attempt at deception.

82...Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons and private physicians acting as such, will attend all officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, and enlisted artificers and laborers in the service of the United States, who may be on duty at the post or place at which they are stationed or employed, and the private servants to which each officer is entitled by law. They will issue medicines and hospital stores to them, and medicines only to their families.

83...They will be particularly attentive in the examination of recruits, and will cause each recruit to be stripped of all his clothes, and to move about and exercise his limbs in their presence, in order to ascertain whether he has the free use of them; that his chest is ample; that his hearing, vision, and speech are perfect; that he has no tumors, ulcerated or extensively cicatrized legs; rupture, chronic cutaneous affection, or other disorder or infirmity, mental or physical, which may ren-

der him unfit for the active duties of a soldier, or be the means of introducing disease into the army; and they will ascertain, as far as practicable, whether the recruit be an habitual drunkard, or subject to convulsions of any kind, or has received any contusions or wounds of the head, which may produce occasional insanity. With any of these defects, the man will be rejected as unfit for service.

84...When a recruit joins a regiment, post, garrison, station, or depot, the Surgeon will forthwith ascertain whether he has had the variolous or vaccine infection, and if he has not, will see that he be vaccinated as soon as practicable; and for this purpose he will constantly keep good matter on hand; making applications to the Surgeon General for a fresh supply, as often as may be necessary.

85...In the selection of quarters, Surgeons will have choice with Majors; Assistant Surgeons, who shall have served five years, will have choice with Captains; and those who shall have served less than five years, with First Lieutenants; the commanding officer of the post, or detachment, always having precedence of those under his command.

86...The assignment of Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons to regiments and posts, will be made by the Secretary of War, through the Surgeon General. When attached to an army in the field, they will be assigned to duty by the commanding General, unless otherwise ordered by the Secretary of War, upon the recommendation of the Surgeon General.

87...No Surgeon, or Assistant Surgeon, will be absent from his regiment, post, or station, for a period exceeding seven days, without having previously obtained the sanction of the Secretary of War, through the Surgeon General, to whom the reasons for the application will be reported; nor until he shall have been relieved by a medical officer, or a private physician shall have been employed in conformity with paragraph 83.

Private Physicians.

88...When medical or surgical aid is required, if no Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon of the army be at or near the place, the senior officer will employ a private physician by special agreement in writing, (*Form* 20,) *a duplicate of which will be immediately transmitted to the Surgeon General for approval.* All such agreements will be made for a specific sum per month, without any allowance or emoluments whatsoever: and will be accompanied with a certificate of the officer, stating

the number of persons entitled to medical attendance, agreeably to paragraph 82, of these regulations, and that no competent physician could be obtained at a lower rate. At permanent recruiting rendezvous and posts, where it is not convenient to station a Surgeon or an Assistant Surgeon, private physicians will be selected by the War Department. Until, however, such selections are made, they will be employed by the officers as above stated.

89...Private physicians residing in the vicinity of a military post will be allowed the following rates of compensation:—For attending a post, garrison, or detachment of one hundred and upwards, forty dollars per month; of from fifty to one hundred, thirty dollars per month; and for attending any number under fifty, twenty dollars per month—exclusive of medicine. When they furnish their own medicine, they will be allowed an addition of from twenty-five to fifty per cent. upon their pay, the proportion to be determined by the Surgeon General. They will be required to make reports, requisitions, and returns, in the form and manner directed for the Surgeons of the army, or as often as the Surgeon General may direct. Their accounts will be transmitted to the Surgeon General for payment, accompanied with a certificate of the commanding officer, that they are correct and agreeable to contract.

90...On the frontiers, and at posts where private physicians are required to abandon their ordinary avocation, and to devote their undivided time to the public service, they will be allowed for attending a post, garrison, or detachment of fifty men and upwards, a sum not exceeding the pay and emoluments of an Assistant Surgeon of less than five years' service; and where the number of persons is less than fifty, they shall be allowed a sum not exceeding seventy dollars per month.

91..."It is not considered absolutely necessary that every detachment moving from one point to another, in a steamer, or a sail vessel, or on a march, should be accompanied by a physician. Officers and soldiers must expect like people in civil life to encounter the chances of accident and disease, and occasionally to travel without a physician." Private physicians, therefore, will be employed to accompany troops or detachments on a march or in transports, only on orders from the War Department; or, in special cases, by order of the officer directing the movement, when the contract will be accompanied with a particular statement of the circumstances which rendered the employment of a private physician necessary. The contracts will state the service to be rendered, and will be for a specific sum,

not exceeding one hundred dollars per month, without any emoluments or allowances, except transportation when furnished in kind by the Quartermaster's Department, or the usual sum in commutation when transportation in kind is not furnished.

92...Recruiting officers will, if necessary, employ private physicians, agreeably to these regulations. The rate of compensation will be determined by the average number present during the month; their accounts and those for medical supplies will be paid by the recruiting officers. When there is more than one recruiting party in a place, the Senior officer will engage a Surgeon to attend the whole.

93...When in consequence of the withdrawal of the troops, the arrival of a medical officer, or from other cause, the exigency for which a private physician may have been employed at a post, or with a regiment, shall no longer exist, the contract on the part of the government ceases as a matter of course, and the commanding officer whether he be a party to the contract or not will at once have it annulled and report the fact to the Surgeon General.

94...The accounts of private physicians for attending troops on the frontier, or in the field, if they cannot conveniently be referred to the Surgeon General for liquidation, may be paid by a Quartermaster or other disbursing agent under the orders of his immediate commanding officer; provided, the sum paid for the services rendered does not exceed the compensation allowed by these regulations.

95...Whenever a body of volunteer or militia troops is mustered into the service of the United States, should there be no regularly appointed medical officer present, the commanding officer, if it be a regiment, will engage two private physicians, one to act as Surgeon, and the other to act as Assistant Surgeon; and if it be a battalion, one physician to act as Assistant Surgeon to the troops. These private physicians will be borne on the muster rolls and paid as Surgeon and Assistant Surgeon, until medical officers duly appointed report themselves in person for duty with the corps.

96...Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons of militia and volunteer corps in the service of the United States, shall be held responsible for all medical supplies received by them; nor shall their accounts be settled until satisfactory evidence be given to the Paymaster or other disbursing officer, that their supplies have been properly appropriated.

97...Accounts for medical attendance and medicines furnished to officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, and enlisted

artificers and laborers on duty at places where medical aid is not furnished by the United States, and to the private servants of such officers, will specify the name of each patient, and the date of and the charge for each visit, and for medicine when furnished. Accounts for officers and their servants will be paid by the officers themselves, to whom the amount will be refunded on presenting them in the form above stated, with a certificate of the physician that they are the usual and customary charges of the place, and one from the officer, that the attendance was given and the medicine furnished to himself or to his private servants authorized and kept in service agreeably to law; that he was on duty at the post or station or was travelling under orders at the time, and that medical attendance was not furnished by the United States. Accounts for enlisted men will be accompanied with the affidavit of the physician, that the attendance was given and the medicine furnished as charged, and that they are the usual and customary charges of the place, and with the certificate of a commissioned officer or the affidavit of the soldier, stating particularly the circumstances under which the attendance was given. Accounts for attendance on officers or soldiers deceased, will require the deposition of the physician that the services were rendered as charged; that they are the customary charges of the place; and that he has received no part thereof, and no security or satisfaction for the same.

98...When an account for medical attendance or medicines is manifestly extravagant, the officer ordering, incurring, or certifying such exorbitant account, will be liable, and be only accountable to the physician employed for whatever exceeds the amount allowed by the Surgeon General as a fair and reasonable compensation.

99...At places were medical attendance is furnished by the United States, the account will be accompanied by a certificate of the Surgeon, Assistant Surgeon, or private physician, stating the reasons why the service was not rendered by him; and if such reasons are deemed insufficient the amount will be charged to such Surgeon, Assistant Surgeon, or private physician.

100...No account will be paid for medical attendance or medicine furnished to officers or soldiers on leave of absence, or on furlough, nor unless the services were rendered at the post or place where the officer is required to perform his duty, neither are accounts for consultation visits under any circumstances to be recognized as legitimate claims against the United States.

STANDARD SUPPLY TABLE.

MEDICINES.

Acaciæ	lb.	4	Gambogiæ	oz.	½
Acidi, acetici	lb.	½	Gentianæ	lb.	1
—— arseniosi (arsenic)	oz.	½	Glycyrrhizæ	lb.	1
—— benzoici	oz.	1	Guaiaci resinæ	lb.	½
—— citrici	lb.	1	Hydrarg. chloridi *corrosivi*	oz.	½
—— muriatici	lb.	½	—— mitis (cal.)	lb.	1
—— nitrici	lb.	1	—— cum cretâ	lb.	½
—— sulphurici	lb.	1	—— iodidi	oz.	1
—— —— aromatici	lb.	1	—— oxidi rubri	oz.	1
—— tannici	oz.	2	Iodini	oz.	2
—— tartarici	lb.	2	Lini	lb.	4
Ætheris sulphurici loti	lb.	2	Liquoris ammoniæ	lb.	4
Alcoholis	cong:	5	—— ferri iodidi	lb.	1
Aloës	oz.	4	—— sodæ chlorinatæ	bot.	6
Aluminis	lb.	1	Magnesiæ	lb.	¾
Ammoniaci	lb.	½	—— sulphatis	lb.	25
Ammoniæ carbonatis	oz.	8	Massæ pilulæ hydrargyri	oz.	8
—— muriatis	lb.	½	Mellis despumati	lb.	2
Anthemidis	lb.	1	Morphiæ sulphatis	drm.	2
Antimonii et potassæ, tart.	oz.	3	Myrrhæ	lb.	½
Argenti nitratis	oz.	2	Olei anisi	oz.	1
Assafœtidæ	oz.	4	— caryophylli	oz.	1
Camphoræ	lb.	2	— cinnamomi	oz.	1
Cantharidis	oz.	2	— menthæ piperitæ	oz.	2
Cardamomi	oz.	8	— olivæ	bot.	8
Catechu	lb.	½	— origani	oz.	4
Ceræ flavæ	lb.	2	— ricini	qt. bot.	12
Cerati resinæ	lb.	2	— terebinthinæ	qt. bot.	4
—— simplicis	lb.	8	— tiglii	drm.	2
—— zinci carbonatis	lb.	2	Opii	lb.	2
Colombæ	lb.	½	Picis abietis	lb.	1
Copaibæ	lb.	5	Piperinæ	oz.	2
Creasoti	oz.	2	Plumbi acetatis	lb.	1
Cretæ præparatæ	lb.	1	Potassæ (caustic.)	oz.	2
Cupri sulphatis	oz.	2	—— bicarbonatis	lb.	1
Diosmæ	lb.	½	—— bitartratis	lb.	3
Emplastri adhæsivi	yds.	5	—— iodidi	oz.	8
—— cantharidis	lb.	3	—— nitratis	lb.	1
—— ferri	lb.	1	—— sulphatis	lb.	½
—— hydrargyri	lb.	½	Pruni virginianæ	lb.	2
—— resinæ	lb.	1	Pulveris capsici	lb.	1
Ergotæ	oz.	2	—— cinchonæ	lb.	1
Extracti belladonnæ	oz.	2	—— cubebæ	lb.	1
—— colocynthidis comp.	oz.	8	—— ipecacuanhæ	lb.	1
—— glycyrrhizæ	lb.	6	—— jalapæ	lb.	¼
—— hyoscyami	oz.	2	—— limi	lb.	8
Ferri iodidi	oz.	2	—— rhei	lb.	1
—— subcarbonatis	oz.	4	—— sinapis nigræ	lb.	6
Ferri sulphatis	oz.	2	—— ulmi	lb.	2

Quassiæ	lb. ½	Spiritus ætheris nitrici	lb. 2
Quiniæ sulphatis	oz. 2 to 12	——— lavandulæ compositi	lb. 1
Rhei	lb. ¼	Strychniæ	drm. 1
Sacchari	lb. 20	Sulphuris loti	lb. 2
Saponis	lb. 4	Syrupi scillæ	lb. 3
Sarsaparillæ	lb. 4	Tincturæ chloroformi	lb. 1
Scillæ	oz. 4	——— colchici seminis	lb. 1
Senegæ	oz. 4	——— digitalis	lb. ¼
Sennæ	lb. 1	——— ferri chloridi	lb. ¼
Serpentariæ	lb. ½	Unguenti hydrargyri	lb. 1
Sodæ bicarbonatis	lb. 2	——— nitratis	lb. ½
—— boratis	lb. ½	Valerianæ	lb. ½
—— et potassæ tartratis	lb. 3	Veratriæ	drm. 1
Spigeliæ	lb. ½	Zinci sulphatis	oz. 2

INSTRUMENTS.

Amputating ..... sets 1
Ball forceps ..... no. 1
Bougies, gum elastic. Six to a post, twelve to a regiment.
——— metallic, (assorted.) 6
Catheters, gum elastic. Two to a post, six to a regiment.
——— silver (pure,) (assorted.) 2
——— cases 1
Cupping glasses, two, tins, four.
Dissecting sets. One to a post, two to a regiment.
Lancets spring, (four extra fleams to each lancet.) One to a post, two to a regiment.
——— thumb. Four to a post, twelve to a regiment.
——— ——— cases. One to a post, three to a regiment.
Needles, surgeon's 12
——— ——— cases 1
Obstetrical ..... sets 1
Pocket ..... sets 1
Pullies ..... sets 1
Scarificators 1
Splints, (assorted) 20
Stethescopes 1
Syringes, enema (assorted.) Two to a post, three to a regiment.
——— penis. Two glass and six metallic to a post, twelve to a regiment.
Teeth extracting sets, (embracing Key, gum lancet, straight and curved forceps.) One to a post, two to a regiment.
Tourniquets, field. Four to a post, eight to a regiment.
——— spiral. One to a post, two to a regiment.
Trepanning ..... sets 1
Trocars 1
Trusses, hernia. Three to a post, six to a regiment.

BOOKS.

Anatomy ..... copy. One to each post or regiment.
Surgery ..... " " " "

Medical practice	copy.	One to each post or regiment.		
Dispensatory	"	"	"	"
U. S. Pharmacopœia	"	"	"	"
Ellis's Medical Formulary	"	"	"	"
Chemistry	"	"	"	"
Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology	"	"	"	"
Obstetricy	"	"	"	"
Medical Dictionary	"	"	"	"
——— Journals				.no.
Meteorological Directions	"	"	"	"
Regulations for Medical Department	"	"	"	"
Blank	No.	Two to each post or regiment.		
Case	"	One	"	"
Meteorological Register	copy	"	"	"
Order and letter	No.	"	"	"
Prescription	copy	"	"	"
Register	"	"	"	"
Requisitions, Returns, Reports of sick and wounded	"	"	"	"

HOSPITAL STORES.

Arrow-root	lb.	4 to	10
Barley	lb.		20
Brandy, bottles of	doz.	2 to	4
Carrageen	lb.		1
Cinnamon	lb.		½
Cloves	oz.		4
Cocoa	lb.		10
Ginger, ground (Jamaica)	lb.		1
Molasses	gallons		10
Nutmegs	oz.		4
Tamarinds	lb.	6 to	15
Tea	lb.		20
Wine, bottles of	doz.	2 to	4

BEDDING.

Bed sacks	no.		10
Blankets, woollen	no.	10 to	20
Coverlets	no.		10
Mattresses	no.		2
Musquito Bars	no.		
Oil Cloth	yds.		4
Pillow cases	no.		25
—— ticks	no.		10
Sheets	no.		40

FURNITURE, DRESSINGS, &c.

Binders' boards	no.	4
Cocks, wine, &c	no.	4
Corks, assorted	doz.	12
Corkscrews. One to a post, two to a regiment.		
Flannel	yds.	5
Funnels, glass	no.	1
——— tin	no.	1
Hatchets. One to a post, two to a regiment.		
Hones	no.	1
Inkpowder, papers of. Two to a post, four to a regiment.		

Inkstands. One to a post, two to a regiment.
Linen.....yds. 5
Lint.....lb. 4
Measures, graduated.....no. 2
——— tin.....sets. 1
Medicine chests.....no.
Mills, coffee. One to a post, two to a regiment.
Mortars and pestles, glass.....no. 1
——— ——— iron.....no. 1
——— ——— wedgewood.....no. 1
Muslin.....yds. 25
Needles, sewing.....no. 25
Pans, bed (pewter.) One to a post, two to a regiment.
Paper, envelope.....quires 2
——— filtering.....quires ½
——— wrapping.....quires 10
Paper, writing, quires. Ten to a post, fifteen to a regiment.
Pens, steel.....doz. 2
Pill boxes.....papers 3
—— machine.....no. 1
Pins.....papers 2
Quills.....no. 25
Rain gauges.....sets 1
Scales and weights, apothecaries, sets of. One to a post, two to a regiment.
Scales and weights, shop.....no. 1
Scissors.....no. 2
Sheep skins, dressed.....no. 4
Silk.....oz. ¼
Spatulas.....no. 3
Sponge.....lb. ½
Tap borers.....no. 1
Tape, linen.....pieces 4
Thermometers. Two to a post, three to a regiment.
——— cases " " " "
Thread, linen.....oz. 4
Tiles.....no. 1
Tow.....lb. 2
Towels.....no. 20
Twine.....lb. 1
Vials, assorted.....doz. 6
Wafers (½ oz.) boxes. One to a post, two to a regiment.
Wax, sealing.....sticks 3

Remarks.

This table contains all the articles to be purchased by Medical Purveyors.

The quantities of Medicines, Hospital Stores, and Dressings here given, are estimated for one hundred men for one year, and from them, all Requisitions are to be calculated.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

THE following "Directions for taking Meteorological Observations" are published for the use of the officers of the Medical Staff; and it is expected that they will be observed, in all respects, with the utmost strictness and regularity.

The senior medical officer on duty at each military station will be held officially responsible for the accuracy of the Meteorological Observations made at the station, and his signature will be appended to each Register.

At the close of each month, within the period (five days) prescribed for the completion of other official documents, a fair copy of the Meteorological Register (form No. 3) will be transmitted, under cover, addressed *directly* to the Surgeon General.

The Hourly Meteorological Register (form No. 4) kept on the 21st of March, June, September, and December, will be forwarded at the same time, and under the same cover with the daily Register, at the end of each of these months.

DIRECTIONS.

OBSERVATIONS of the Barometer, with its Attached Thermometer, of the Themometer (Detached), the Clearness of the Sky, the Direction and Force of the Wind, and the Direction and Velocity of the Clouds, will be made at a little before sunrise,* 9 A. M., 3 P. M.. and 9 P. M.

At every fall of rain, snow, hail, or sleet, the time of its commencement and end will be recorded, and the quantity which fell, as indicated by the Rain Gauge.

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*These hours correspond with those adopted by the Royal Society of London, with the exception that a "*little before sunrise*" has been substituted for 3 A. M. They express very nearly the extremes and the means of daily temperature, and do not perhaps vary much from the periods when the extreme points of barometric oscillation happen over a large portion of the globe.

Each of the above observations will be registered, as soon as made, in its appropriate column. Should, however, an observation be from necessity omitted at any of the regular periods, it is enjoined that a blank be left on the Register in the place where the omitted observation should have been recorded.

The "*Daily Mean*" of the Thermometer (detached) is to be found by adding together the observations at sunrise and 3 P. M., and halving the sum.*

At the end of the month, add up each column of figures on the Register, under the heads of "*Barometer*," "*Thermometer Attached*," "*Thermometer Detached*," *and* "*Clearness of the Sky*," and divide the sum by the number of days on which observations were made. The *quotient* will be placed at the foot of each column, upon the line marked "*Monthly Mean.*"

The "*Quantity of Rain*" will also be added up, and the sum placed at the foot of the proper column.

In all entries on the Register, *fractions* will be expressed in *decimals*, carried out two points.

BAROMETER.

The instrument adopted by the Department is the syphon Barometer of Bunten.

For transportation it is inverted and placed in a leathern case, (the *top* of the instrument being thus at the *bottom* of the case,) of which the end marked "*Haut*" must always be kept uppermost.

After drawing the instrument *gently* from its case, carefully restore it to its proper position, and hang it by the ring at its top, upon the screw hook which will be found in the compartment in the top of the case, and which must be securely fastened in a substantial upright.

The Barometer will be suspended perpendicularly, in a good

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* It has been determined by long experience that the minimum temperature of the twenty-four hours occurs at a "*little before sunrise*," in a vast majority of instances, and the maximum about *three* P. M., and that the mean for these two periods varies but little from the mean for the whole day.

light, in an apartment having an equable temperature, and a dry atmosphere.*

When once suitably placed, the position of the instrument should not be changed, unless from absolute necessity—in which case the circumstance will be carefully noted on the Register, under the head of "Remarks."

If the means be at hand, the *altitude* of the mercury in the lower scale of the Barometer above the *level of the sea*, should be ascertained, and stated on the Register; if not, its relative position, in regard to height, to some permanent mark in the neighborhood, should be measured. †

It will be observed that there are two scales on the Barometer. On the upper scale the degrees are reckoned, from the middle of the instrument, *upwards;* and, on the lower, from the middle, *downwards.*

The larger degrees on these scales (those which are numbered) are *centimètres* and their subdivisions (not numbered) are tenths of a *centimètre, or millimetres;* thus 36 larger and 3 smaller divisions read $36\frac{3}{10}$ *centimètres*, or, in decimals, 36.3.

Each scale is provided with a *vernier*, which can be raised, or lowered, by turning the small milled head attached to it.

Before taking an observation, *tap* the instrument *gently* with the fingers, in order to dislodge any globules of the mercury which may adhere to the glass tube.

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* The position of the Barometer in an *apartment* cannot, of course, affect its accuracy, for the pressure of the atmosphere is precisely the same in the closest room, provided that it is not absolutely *air-tight*, as under the open sky. Neither does a fire in the apartment affect the accuracy of the instrument; on the contrary it prevents it from rusting, and obviates the tendency of the mercury in the tube to oxidate; and the Barometer should never, under any circumstances, be permanently exposed to the weather.

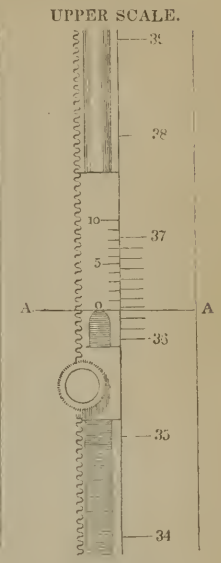
† The height of the Barometer above the level of the sea must be known, in order that the altitudes of the various instruments in use by the department may be reduced to a common level; otherwise, it would be impossible to compare them with each other, or to embody their consolidated results in a tabular form.

A sextant, or a theodolite, is necessary to determine the altitude above the level of the sea. Where these instruments cannot be had, a simple water or spirit level, with a surveyor's rod, would suffice to measure the difference of height between the position of the Barometer and some permanent object of known altitude in the vicinity of a post, such as ordinary low water mark in a neighboring river or lake, &c. &c.

TO TAKE A BAROMETRICAL OBSERVATION.

Looking at the upper scale, bring the lower edge of the vernier (marked 0) to a level with the surface of the mercury in the glass tube.

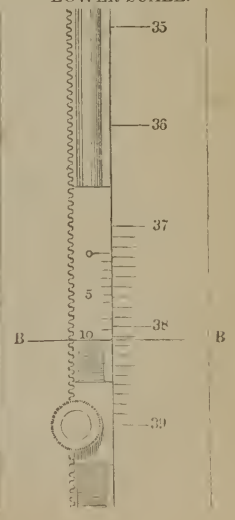
Suppose the line A A in the diagram to represent the lower edge of the vernier in this position, the reading would be 36.2, with a slight excess. To ascertain the amount of this excess run the eye up the scale on the vernier from zero, (0,) until one of its degrees is found coinciding exactly with a degree on the larger scale.—The degree thus found on the venier (in the present instance 7) is to be annexed to the former reading, 36.2, thus: 36.27—(thirty-six *centimêtres* and twenty-seven hundredths of a *centimêtre*)—which expresses exactly the height of the mercury in the upper scale.



Pass to the lower scale, remembering that the degrees now count downwards.

Bring, as before, the lower edge of the vernier (marked 10) in a level with the convex surface of the mercury, as represented by the line B B.

The scale reads 38.1, and a fraction over. On the vernier, counting downwards from zero, (0,) the fourth degree coincides with a degree on the larger scale. Accordingly, 4 annexed to 38.1, thus: 38.14, expresses the height of the mercury in the lower scale.



To complete the observation, add the readings of the two scales together:

36.27
38.14
74.41

The sum 74.41 expresses the height of the barometric column, in *centimētres* and hundreths of a *centimētre*. This will be sought for in the *"*Table for converting the French Barometer Scale into the English*" in its proper column, under the head "*Centimētres,*" and corresponding with it in the next column to the right, uuder the head "*English Inches,*" will be found its value in inches and thousandths of an inch.

In the present instance, 74.41 *centimētres* will be found equal to 29.295 inches; and 29.295 will be, accordingly, set down in the Register.

THERMOMETER (ATTACHED.)

At the time of observing the Barometer, observe also the height, to the half of a degree, of the centigrade Thermometer attached to it. Refer the observation—say for example, in this instance, 12.5—to the proper column in the *"*Table for reducing Degrees of the Centigrade Thermometer to Degrees of Fahrenheit,*" under the head "*Centigrade,*" and in the next column to the right, under the head "*Fahrenheit,*" will be found its corresponding degree of Fahrenheit's scale, viz: 54.5, which will be registered, accordingly, as the observation of the attached Thermometer.

THERMOMETER (DETACHED.)

The Thermometer will be placed in a situation having a free circulation of air, not exposed to the direct or reflected rays of the sun, and sheltered from rain. Its situation should be remote from massy walls, which slowly imbibe or part with caloric. In making observations avoid breathing on the instrument, or touching it; and at night manage your lamp so as not to cause a rise of the mercury by its heat.

*These tables have been published by the Medical Department in a separate volume, a copy of which will be furnished to the Medical officers on application to the Surgeon General.

CLEARNESS OF THE SKY.

The amount of clear sky, at the hours of observation, will be designated by the figures 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10; 0 signifying no clear sky; 1, a very small portion of clear sky; and so on to 10, which indicates the entire absence of clouds, or haze.

WIND.

The direction and estimated force of the wind will be registered together.

The direction will be expressed, as is customary, by the letters which denote the points of the compass, as W., S. W., S. S. W., &c. The force of the wind will be expressed by figures from 0 to 10, thus:

0 will signify a calm;
1 " " a barely perceptible breeze;
2 " " a gentle breeze;
3 " " a moderate breeze;
4 " " a brisk breeze;
5 " " a strong wind;
6 " " a very strong wind;
7 " " a storm;
8 " " a great storm;
9 " " a hurricane;
10 " " a violent hurricane.

For example:—should the wind blow a brisk breeze from W. S. W., the expression in the Register would be W. S. W. 4.

CLOUDS.

As several strata or currents of clouds often exist at different heights, the direction and velocity of motion of the *lowest stratum only* will be registered under the head of clouds, using the same expressions as in registering the wind. Thus, should the clouds move briskly from the S. W. the expression would be S. W. 4, the letters denoting the direction, and the figure the velocity of the motion.

RAIN.

The instrument used to measure the quantity of rain which falls is the conical Rain gauge.

It will be kept remote from all elevated structures at a distance at least equal to their height, and still farther off, where it can be conveniently done. It is to be suspended in a circular opening made in a board, which is to be fixed to a post, eight feet from the ground ; the opening to be five inches in diameter, and beveled so as to fit the side of the gauge, into which the cap is to be fixed, base downwards, to prevent evaporation. The measurement is made by putting down perpendicularly to the bottom of the gauge the measuring stick, and applying it, from its point to the water mark, on the scale, which will express the quantity in inches, or their decimals. The graduation of the scale is by hundredths of an inch for the first three-tenths of an inch, and above that by tenths and half tenths. Parts of degrees will be measured by the eye, and set down in decimals. If a rain continue for any length of time, the quantity in the gauge will be measured at suitable intervals, before the water rises high in it, and the measurements summed up at the close.

In freezing weather, when the Rain gauge cannot be used out of doors, it will be taken into the room, and a tin vessel will be substituted for receiving the snow, rain, or sleet, that may then fall. This vessel must have its opening exactly equal to that of the Rain gauge, and widen downwards to a sufficient depth with a considerable slope. It should be placed where nothing can obstruct the descending snow from entering, and where no drift snow can be blown into it. During a continued snow storm, the snow may be occasionally pressed down. The contents of the vessel must be melted by placing it near the fire, with a cover to prevent evaporation, and the water produced poured into the gauge to ascertain its quantity, which must then be entered on the Register.

REMARKS.

Under this head may be noted all remarkable phenomena, especially sudden and simultaneous* changes of wind and temperature ; their

* All atmospheric vicissitudes which seem to affect invalids unfavorably or otherwise, and the supposed agency of climate in the causation and cure of disease, will be noticed in the Quarterly Report of Sick. (Form 10.)

effect on the Barometer; the moment of greatest depression of the Barometer in the passage of storms; currents of clouds moving in different directions, and at different heights; the rise and fall of rivers and lakes; remarkable tides; the opening and closing of navigable waters; the last killing frost that occurs in spring, and the first in autumn, as shown by their effects on the tender buds, leaves, and germs of fruit trees, &c.; the commencement and progress of vegetation; the first appearance and departure of birds of passage; thunder storms, near or remote; silent lightning, with its direction and elevation above the horizon; falls of hail, snow, and sleet; fogs; white or hoar frost, &c.

Always examine the heavens at the latest observation, whether there be any Aurora, or shooting stars; and especially about the 10th of August, and 12th and 13th of November, see whether there be any great number of luminous meteors visible, stating the number observed in an hour, or at least in a quarter of an hour. In case of great fires occurring in clear, calm, dry weather, with a high dew point, observe whether clouds form over the fire, and describe the phenomena.

SPECIAL OBSERVATIONS.

Hourly Observations of the Barometer will be taken for 24 hours, at the equinoxes and solstices, to correspond with those already instituted at numerous points of Europe and America, at the suggestion of Sir John Herschel. The days fixed upon for these observations are the 21st of March, June, September, and December. But should any one of these 21st days fall on Sunday, then the observations will be deferred till the next day, the 22d.

The observations at each station will commence at 6 o'clock, A. M. of the appointed days, and be continued at the beginning of each hour till 6 A. M. of the following days, care being taken to obtain the correct time.

The exact maximum and minimum of temperature of the 24 hours should be recorded, under the head of "Remarks," at the precise hour and minute at which they occur.

The value of these hourly observations will be greatly enhanced, if they be extended to all the objects embraced in the daily Register.

If there be a storm about those times, hourly observations of all the phenomena, from the beginning to the end of the storm, will also be valuable.

All special observations will be recorded separately.

Connected with meteorology are many interesting subjects of inquiry, which can only be elucidated by wide-spread, simultaneous observations. The Medical Officers of the Army are therefore confidently invited to co-operate in the collection of data tending to advance the interests of science. For the accuracy of our observations, (quoted as they will be both at home and abroad,) it is hardly necessary to say, the reputation of the Department is pledged.

CIRCULAR.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
September 25, 1855.

SIR:

The hygrometer adopted by this Bureau, and now being distributed to the military stations, consists essentially of a thermometer, the bulb of which is covered with floss silk enclosed in a piece of thin muslin, the ends of the silk sufficiently long to dip into water contained in a brass reservoir socured immediately below the bulb. In the top of this reservoir is a small opening to admit the silk, and to the front is attached a cylinder communicating with the interior by a small hole. The reservoir is to be kept always supplied with water poured into it through the cylinder, and the bulb will be constantly moistened by capillary absorption.

Should the floss silk become incrusted with saline particles, or with dirt, it may be cleaned by gently syringing it with warm water, or by means of a soft brush or camel's hair pencil; and in the event of the reservoir becoming filled with sediment, it may be removed from the case by taking out the screws by which it is attached, when it may be freely rinsed, and the sediment detached with a feather introduced through the opening in the top. To prevent such accumulations, the use of filtered rain or of distilled water is recommended. An extra quantity of silk has been issued with each instrument, and if it be found neccssary to apply a new covering to the bulb, it may be readily done by first removing the reservoir as above directed, and taking care that the floss silk is accurately spread over the surface of the bulb inside of the gauze, before tying the thread above it. In those instruments in which the bulb of the hygrometer is curved forward, it will not be necessary to remove the reservoir in order to apply a new cover. In freezing weather

when the covering of the bulb remains dry, it will be necessary to moisten it with cold water, about 15 or 20 minutes before the time for making the observation; the evaporation from the film of ice thus formed being slower than that from water. (See Directions for taking Meteorological Observations, published from this office in 1844.) When recourse is had to this special moistening of the bulb, the fact will be noted in the column for remarks.

For convenience, and to secure an uniform exposure, the thermometer and hygrometer, with separate graduated scales, have been secured side by side in a box having a moveable lid. For use the box is to be suspended, and the lid removed.

The introduction of the hygrometer, and the adoption of new hours of observation, render some modification of the "Directions for taking Meteorological Observations" necessary, and the following are therefore published:

HOURS.

The hours for taking meteorological observations will hereafter be, 7 A. M., 2 P. M., and 9 P. M.

BAROMETER AND ATTACHED THERMOMETER.

The directions published in the last edition of Medical Regulations, will be followed in regard to these instruments at those stations which are now, or may be hereafter, furnished with the syphon barometer of Bunten. Special directions will be furnished with the cistern barometer of Green, when issued.

THERMOMETER AND HYGROMETER.

The directions now in force respecting the position and exposure of the thermometer will be observed in regard to these instruments, both of which are to be read at the same time, and in the same manner, care being taken to see that the covering of the bulb of the hygrometer is wet. One-third of the sum of the three daily observations will be registered as the daily mean. The sum of the obser-

vations recorded in the 7 A. M., 2 P. M., and 9 P. M. columns, divided by the number of observations made during the month at those hours respectively, will give the monthly mean for each of those hours; and one-third of the sum of these three mean results is to be recorded as the average mean for the month. The correctness of this last result is to be proved by adding the "daily means," and dividing by the number of days of observation; the two results should approximate very closely, if the additions and divisions have been correctly made.

WINDS.

The direction and force of the winds will continue to be expressed in accordance with existing regulations. The whole number of times any point of the compass is recorded during the month gives the "number of observations," and the aggregate of the numbers denoting the force, gives the sum of force from that point. The results thus obtained are to be registered under "Summary of Winds and Weather."

WEATHER.

Observations on the weather will be recorded as *fair* or *cloudy*; and the number of fair and cloudy days during the month will be ascertained by dividing the sum total of each record by 3. The number of days on which it rains or snows will be noted separately.

RAIN AND SNOW.

The directions in regard to observations on rain and snow, published in the last edition of Medical Regulations, will continue to be followed in every particular.

The numerous errors discovered in the "*means*" of thermometrical observations, as recorded in the monthly registers, rendered it necessary to re-compute a large majority of the original daily

entries, in preparing the results for publication in the forthcoming Meteorological Register. These errors, aside from accidental ones of addition, consisted in erroneous expressions of fractional results. I therefore avail myself of this occasion to call the attention of the Medical Officers to the regulation which requires fractions to be expressed in decimals carried out two points, in order that their registers in this particular may hereafter be more correct.

TH: LAWSON,
Surgeon General, U. S. Army.

NOTE.—For convenient reference this Circular should be affixed to the volume of Medical Regulations, pages 42 and 43.

Form 1.

REGISTER.

NAMES.	Rank.	Regiment or Corps.	Company.	Complaint.	Admitted.	Returned to duty.	Deserted.	Disch'gd. from service.	Sent to general hospital.	On furlough.	Died.	REMARKS.

Form 2.

PRESCRIPTION BOOK, DIET BOOK, AND DIET TABLE.

NAMES.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.

The spaces in the Prescription Book are to be filled up with the prescriptions at length, the times of administering the medicines, and the quantities to be given at each time. The diet of the patients will be divided into full, half, and low, to be designated in the Diet Book by the letters F. H. and L.; and in order that the Steward may have precise instructions for delivering the Hospital Stores, &c., the Surgeon will, from time to time, insert in the Diet Book written directions of the quantity of each article in his store room, which he may think necessary to each degree of diet. To each ten patients, for example, on low diet, a certain quantity of tea, sugar, &c. To each ten on half diet, a certain quantity of rice, milk, &c. These proportions would soon become familiar to the Steward, who has only to refer to the letters in the Diet Book, to ascertain the whole quantity of any article to be delivered for the day, as well as the quantity for each ward. When any liquor is directed, or any other article not contained in these general instructions of the Surgeon, the precise quantity directed for each patient will be noted in the Diet Book. The Diet Tables are to be filled up daily from the Diet Book, and hung up in each ward of a General Hospital.

Form

METEOROLOGICAL

Station *Lat.* *Long.*

185	Barometer.				Thermometer attached.			
	Sun rise.	9 A. M.	3 P. M.	9 P. M.	Sun rise.	9 A. M.	3 P. M.	9 P. M.
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
10								
11								
12								
13								
14								
15								
16								
17								
18								
19								
20								
21								
22								
23								
24								
25								
26								
27								
28								
29								
30								
31								
Monthly Mean.								

No. 3.

REGISTER.

Alt. of Bar. above *feet.*

Thermometer Detached.					Clearness of the Sky.			
Sun rise.	9 A.M.	3 P.M.	9 P.M.	Daily Mean.	Sun rise.	9 A.M.	3 P.M.	9 P.M.

METEOROLOGICAL

Wind.				Clouds.			
Sun rise	9 A. M.	3 P. M.	9 P. M.	Sun rise.	9 A. M.	3 P. M.	9 P. M.

REGISTER. (CONTINUED.)

Rain.			REMARKS.
Began.	Ended.	Quant'y	

Form 4.

HOURLY METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Station *Lat.* *Long.* *Alt. Bar. above* *feet.*

Date.	Barometer.	Attached Thermom.	Detached Thermom.	Clearness of Sky.	Wind.	Clouds.	REMARKS.
6 A. M.							
7							
8							
9							
10							
11							
12 M.							
1 P. M.							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							
11							
12							
1 A. M.							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
Mean.							

Form 5.

MUSTER ROLL *of the Steward, Wardmaster, Cooks, Nurses, and Matrons, attached to a Hospital*

NAMES.	Rank.	Enlistment.		When attached to, or engaged in the hospital or infirmary.	When last paid.	By whom last paid.	REMARKS.
		Date of	Period of				

Form 6.

Muster and Receipt Roll of the medical attendants employed in the hospital at under the direction of Doctor from the day of 18 , to the day of 18 .

We, the subscribers, do hereby acknowledge to have received of Paymaster in the Army of the U. S. the sum set opposite our names, being in full of our pay for the time and services herein expressed.

No.	Name.	Rank or capacity.	Commencement of service, or of this settlement.	Expiration of service, or of this settlement.	Pay per month.	Pay per day.	Time for which pay is due.		Total amount due.		Signer's names.	Witnesses.	Remarks.
					Dolls.	Cts.	Mos.	Days.	Dolls.	Cts.			
								$					

I certify that this muster roll is accurate and just, and exhibits a true state of the attendants attached to the hospital under my charge ; and that they are entitled to the pay affixed to their respective names.

Surgeon.

Mustered and countersigned this day of 18 .

Mustering Officer.

Form 7.

ACCOUNT OF HOSPITAL STORES, FURNITURE, &c. ISSUED.

DATE.	Rice.	Sugar.	Tea.	Wine.	Brandy.	Coffee.	&c.	&c.	&c.			REMARKS.
	lbs.	lbs.	oz.	qts.	qts.	lbs.	&c.	&c.	&c.			

Form 8.

ACCOUNT OF CLOTHING, ARMS, EQUIPMENTS, &c., OF PATIENTS IN HOSPITAL.

Date.	No.	Names.	Rank.	Regim't or corps.	Company.	Coats.	Jackets.	Overalls.	&c.	Muskets.	Knapsacks.	&c.	&c.	&c.				When delivered.	REMARKS.
																			Remarks will note to whom the articles were delivered; what money, &c., were left by those who die, and to whom they were given.

Form 9.

ACCOUNT OF FURNITURE, COOKING UTENSILS, BEDDING, &c., IN USE.

No. of Ward or Kitchen.	Bunks.	Bed-sacks.	Sheets.	Blankets.	Kettles.	Spoons.	Knives.	Forks.	&c.	&c.									Lost.	Worn out.	Destroyed by order.	Return'd to Stew'd.	REMARKS.
																							The remarks will state how articles have been lost, and by whom destroyed, or the persons suspected, &c.

Form 10.

QUARTERLY Report of the Sick and Wounded at *for the quarter ending* 18

REMAINING LAST REPORT.			TAKEN SICK OR RECEIVED INTO HOSPITAL DURING THE QUARTER.																										
				FEVERS.								ERUPTIVE FEVERS.						DISEASES OF THE ORGANS CONNECTED WITH THE											
Sick.	Convalescent.	Total.	Month.	Febris Continua Communis.	Febris Intermittens Quotidiana.	Febris' Intermittens Tertiana.	Febris Intermittens Quartana.	Febris Remittens.	Febris Typhus.	Febris Typhus Icterodes.		Erysipelas.	Rubeola.	Scarlatina.	Variola.	Varioloid.		Cholera.	Colica.	Cynanche Parotidæa.	Diarrhœa.	Dysenteria Acuta.	Dysenteria Chronica.	Dyspepsia.	Enteritis.	Gastritis.	Hæmatemesis.	Hepatitis Acuta.	Hepatitis Chronica.
			Grand Total.....																										

FORM 10.—Continued.

DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.	THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.	THE BRAIN AND NERVOUS SYSTEM.	THE URINARY AND GENITAL ORGANS.
Icterus.	Asthma.	Apoplexia.	Calculus.
Obstipatio.	Bronchitis Acuta.	Cephalagia.	Cystitis.
Peritonitis.	Bronchitis Chronica.	Chorea.	Diabetes.
Tonsillitis.	Catarrhus.	Delirium Tremens.	Enuresis.
	Hæmoptysis	Epilepsia.	Gonorrhea.
	Laryngitis.	Mania.	Ischuria et Dysuria.
	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Melancholia.	Nephritis.
	Pleuritis.	Meningitis.	Orchitis.
	Pneumonia.	Neuralgia.	Stictura Urethræ.
		Paralysis.	Syphilis Primitiva.
		Tetanus.	Syphilis Consecutiva.
			Ulcus Penis non Syphiliticum.

Form 10.—Continued.

THE SEROUS EXHALENT VESSELS.					THE FIBROUS AND MUSCULAR STRUCTURES.					ABSCESSES AND ULCERS.				WOUNDS AND INJURIES.													ALL OTHER DISEASES.													
Anasar.	Ascites.	Hydrocele.	Hydrothorax.		Pernio.	Podraga.	Rheumatismus Acutus.	Rheumatismus Chronicus.		Fistula.	Phlegmon et Abscessus.	Ulcus.		Ambustio.	Amputatio.	Concussio Cerebri.	Contusio.	Fractura.	Luxatio.	Punitio.	Subluxatio.	Vulnus Incisum.	Vulnus Laceratum.	Vulnus Punctum.	Vulnus Sclopeticum.		Amaurosis.	Aneurisma.	Angina Pectoris.	Atrophia.	Cachexia.	Debilitas.	Ebrietas.	Exostosis.	Hæmorrhois.	Hemeralopia et Nyctalopia.	Hernia.	Morbi Cutis.	Morsus Serpentis.	Necrosis.

FORM 10.—Continued.

ALL OTHER DISEASES.		AGGREGATE.	REMAINING.							
	Total.		Sent to General Hospital.	Returned to duty.	On Furlough.	Discharged Service.	Deserted.	Dead.	Sick.	Convalescent.	Total.
Odontalgia.											
Ophthalmia.											
Otitis.											
Pericarditis.											
Prolapsus Ani.											
Schirrus.											
Scorbutus.											
Scrofula.											
Splenitis.											
Suicidium.											
Toxicum.											
Varix.											
Verines.											
Morbi Varii*											

* Under the term *Morbi Varii*, are included all diseases which possess no specific character.

FORM 10.—Continued.

MEAN STRENGTH.			
Month.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Total.
Aggregate.			
Average.			

In regard to this Report, the utmost punctuality in every respect will be exacted. It will be accompanied with general observations upon the Medical Topography of the station in reference to the climate, the prevalent diseases, their peculiar character and supposed causes, and the treatment adopted. All cases of an unusual nature will be reported in detail, as recorded in the case book. The requirements in regard to the "Discharges and Deaths," will also be strictly obeyed. The diseases of women and children, if given, must be stated separately. During military operations in the field, it will be the duty of the Medical Director to furnish a quarterly abstract from his monthly reports.

These reports are to be made out in the handwriting of the Surgeon, and they must be prepared and forwarded to this office within five days after they become due.

All cases of disease—those in quarters as well as in hospital—will be reported. Designate also the number accommodated in hospital. No duplicate of this report is required.

FORM 10.—Continued.

DISCHARGES AND DEATHS.

Names.	Rank.	Regiment or Corps.	Company.	Disease.	Discharged from Service.	Died.	Remarks.

Form 11.

MORNING REPORT OF THE SURGEON OF A REGIMENT, POST OR GARRISON.

DATE.	COMPANY.	REMAINING AT LAST REPORT.		Taken sick.	TOTAL.		Returned to duty.	Discharged.	Sent to general hospital.	Died.	REMAINING.		REMARKS.
		In hospital.	In quarters.		In hospital.	In quarters.					In hospital.	In quarters.	

Form 12.

MONTHLY REPORT OF RECRUITS *examined by* *at* *for the*

month *ending* *day of* 18

DATE.	NAME.	WHERE BORN.		Age.	Profession.	By whom enlisted.	REMARKS.
		Town or county.	State or kingdom.				
							The remarks will state the cause of rejecting any who are examined, &c. &c.
							Surgeon.

Form 13.

ANNUAL REQUISITION FOR MEDICINES, INSTRUMENTS, HOSPITAL STORES, FURNITURE, &c.

ARTICLES AND CHARACTERS, OR QUANTITIES.	On hand at last requisition.	Received since last requisition	Total.	Expended with the sick.	Issued.	Lost, destroyed, worn out, &c.	Total.	On hand.	Required.	Remarks.

Form 14.

REQUISITION FOR EXTRA SUPPLIES OF MEDICINES, &c.

Requisitions for Medicine, (hospital stores, &c.,) required at for

Acet: plumbi lbs. i.
Pulv. cinchonæ lbs. x.
&c. &c.
&c. &c.

I certify, That the Medicines above required are neccssary for the sick at in consequence of [here state whether from loss, damage, &c.&c.] *and that the requisition is agreeable to the supply table.*

Surgeon.

Approved

Commanding Officer.

Received 18 *of* *the articles above enumerated.*

Surgeon.

Form 15.

ACCOUNT FOR MEDICINES, &c., *Purchased by a Surgeon or an officer of the Quartermaster's Department.*

The United States,

To A. B. Dr.

Acet: plumb; lb: 1 at 50 cts. - - - - - - - - -	$ 50
Pulv; cinhon: lbs: x. at $2, - - - - - - - - -	20 00
&c., &c., &c.,	

I certify, That the articles above charged, for the use of the sick at *are agreeable to the foregoing requisition, and that the charges are reasonable and just.*

Surgeon.

Received 18 *of* *dollars and* *cents, in full of the above acccount*

A. B.

Note.—The above certificate may be signed by the Surgeon making the requisition, or by any Surgeon, or Assistant Surgeon, belonging to the army.

Form 16.

RETURN OF MEDICINES, INSTRUMENTS, HOSPITAL STORES, FURNITURE, &c.

ARTICLES AND CHARACTERS, OR QUANTITIES.	On hand at last return.	Received since last return.	Total.	Expended with the sick.	Issued.	Lost or destroyed by unavoidable accident.	Worn out, or unfit for use.	Total expended, &c.	On hand.	Remarks.

Form 17.

REPORT TO BE SENT WITH PATIENTS TO A GENERAL HOSPITAL.

NAMES.	Rank.	Company.	Regiment or Corps.	Date of admission into the Hospital.	Complaints.	REMARKS.
						The remarks will give some account of every important case, of the practice adopted, &c.

Form 18.

Surgeon's Certificate of Ordinary Disability.

I HEREBY CERTIFY, That , a of company, [ ] Regiment of United States is incapable of performing the duties of a soldier, for the following reasons :

(Here give a particular description of the injury or disease, stating the time, place and manner of its occurrence.)

AND I FURTHER CERTIFY, that during the last two months, the said Invalid has been under medical treatment by me, days ; and in the hospital, days : And therefore, in the opinion of the undersigned, *the interest of the service* requires that he should be discharged from the Army.

GIVEN at this day of 18

Surgeon.

Form 19.

Surgeon's Certificate for Pension.

I HEREBY CERTIFY, That by satisfactory evidence and accurate examination, it appears that on the day of 18 , the above named of Captain 's Company [ ] Regiment of at or near a place called in the State of while actually in the service, and *in the line of his duty*, received a to wit :

(Here give a particular description of the wound or injury received or *disease contracted*, and state the immediate cause of disability.)

and he is, therefore, in the opinion of the undersigned, disabled, from obtaining his subsistence.

GIVEN at this day of 18 .

Surgeon.

N. B. The last blank is to be filled with the *degree* of disability as, "one half," "two thirds," &c.

Form 20.

Contract with a Private Physician.

This contract, entered into this day of 18 , at State of , between of the United States Army, and Dr. of in the State of witnesseth, that for the consideration hereafter mentioned, the said Dr. promises and agrees to perform the duties of an Assistant Surgeon, agreeably to the Army Regulations at (*and to furnish the necessary medicines.*) And the said promises and agrees, on behalf of the United States, to pay, or cause to be paid, to the said Dr. the sum of dollars for each and every month he shall continue to perform the services above stated, which shall be his full compensation, and in lieu of all allowances and emoluments whatsoever, (*except that for medicines furnished, which shall be at the rate of per cent. on his monthly pay, to be determined by the Surgeon General.*) This contract to continue in force during the pleasure of the parties.

[SEAL.]

Signed, sealed and delivered
in presence of [SEAL.]

I certify that the number of persons entitled to medical attendance agreeably to paragraph 82, at is and that no competent physician can be obtained at a lower rate.

Commanding Officer.

Doc